

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL XXXII. No. 3969. 二月四日大七百八十一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

日六十月三年子

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Leadenhall Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill; E.C. BATES, HERDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swinton, Quelch & Campbell, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, Hedges & CO., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & CO., and Kelly & CO., Manila, O. HUMPHREY & CO., Macao, L. A. da Gama.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848;

— and —

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the  
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF  
30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. £ Sterling.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 30,000,000 3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND, ... 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St.,  
E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar-  
seilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta,  
St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hong  
kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.  
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England,  
Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.  
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed  
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained  
at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,  
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, ... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—A. ANDÉZ, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, ... JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.  
Shanghai, ... EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-  
torical, Mythological and General  
Literary Reference,

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$3.

Shanghai, ... KELLY & CO.

Hongkong, ... "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per pro-  
curation.

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-  
partnership from the First day of  
January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-  
brokers at this Port, under the style of  
MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

### NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our  
Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr  
E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by  
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT  
at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876.

### NOTIFICATION.

I T am herewith notified that a CUSTOM  
House has been established at  
HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of  
KIUNGCHOW (欽州), and has been  
opened for transaction of Business under  
this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Kiungchow Customs,

Hoi-how, April 1, 1876.

### Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-  
GRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong  
the MANAGEMENT of the above  
Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER  
by Mr C. C. BOJESEN, who has been  
appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUENSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

### THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE- GRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed  
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for  
the above Company's Station at this Port  
from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESEN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has  
been REMOVED to BURD'S LANE,  
MEYER, ALABOR & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

### NOTICE.

A CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held  
in S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL on  
EASTER TUESDAY, at 4 p.m.  
Mendelssohn's Cantata "Lauda Sion"  
will be Sung.

Hongkong, April 4, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the  
Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will  
be held at the CLUBHOUSE on THURS-  
DAY, the 13th Instant, at Half-past Four  
o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

### NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENT of the Company has  
been Opened in LONDON, under the  
management of Mr WILDEMAR SCHMIDT,  
at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 28, 1876.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the  
Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will  
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By Order,

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Secretary.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

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Price: \$3.

Shanghai, ... KELLY & CO.

Hongkong, ... "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

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Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will  
be held at the CLUBHOUSE on THURS-  
DAY, the 13th Instant, at Half-past Four  
o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order,

A. FARAUJO,

Consel for Spain.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

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By Order,

A. FARAUJO,

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, Queen's Road, the Property of the late M. G. B. FALCONER:

The TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TERRACOTTA and ample Gopurams; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,

46, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap10

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"KWANTUNG,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap12

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASCOON, SONS & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"ARGYLL,"

Capt. D. Scott, Commander, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Calling at YOKOHAMA.

The Departure of the S. S.

"QUANGSE"

is unavoidably Postponed until MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap17

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap18

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Russian Steamship

"RUSSIA,"

Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. M. PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S.

AGAMEMNON, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th Inst. for shipment per S.S. "Antenor," BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap17

COBAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

C. Agamemnon, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 8th April, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 15th April, 1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap18

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 10, *Gunga*, French iron-clad (flagship), 3600, 12 guns, 410 h.p., Cailliet, Saigon.

April 8, *Alatana*, French iron-clad (flagship), 3600, 12 guns, 410 h.p., Cailliet, Saigon.

April 8, *Caudor Castle*, British steamer, 1496, Jas. Greig, Saigon April 3, Rice.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 9, *Xanti*, U. S. gunboat, 410, 8 guns 288 h.p., H. E. McCook, Macao.

April 9, *Hinkland*, from Canton.

April 9 (2.10 a.m.), *Gawler*, British s.s., 1730, J. C. Babot, Bombay March 31, Galle 25, Penang April 1 and Singapore 3, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 9, *China*, German steamer, 648, P. E. Henning, Shanghai April 8, General.

—SIEMENS & Co.

April 9, *Abbotsford*, British steamer, 652, Cain, Saigon April 4, Rice.—Mitrokhina & Co.

April 9, *Abbotsford*, British steamer, 648, Chas. Patterson, Bangkok April 2, Rice.—J. J. DIXON, MATHESON & Co.

April 10, *Fijen*, Danish steamer, 900, T. Torm, Bangkok April 2, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG.

April 10, *Bottom*, British steamer, 844, Thos. Park, Melbourne March 16, Sydney 22, Cootown 28, Somerset 30, Mails and General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 10, *Cyclop*, German gunboat, 360, 6 guns, 50 h.p., Von Reiche, Amoy April 8.

April 10, *Chenio*, from Canton.

## ARRIVALS.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative Council.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 10th April, Mrs. P. KARBERG, of a Son.

## DEATH.

On the 26th April, at 45, Albemarle Street, Alfred HURCHISON, of Canton, China, aged 36 years.

## CLEARED.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

has closed its labours. The final declarations all favour Mr Beecher. They declare that they hold Mr Beecher innocent of the charges brought against him until they are substantiated by proof. Therefore, they continue to extend to him Christian sympathy and fellowship. A Commission of five was elected to try Mr Beecher, if formal charges were brought within sixty days by any party making himself responsible for the truth and proof of the same.

The arrangements for the *Himalaya*, trampship, have been altered, consequent on the Malay outbreak, and we understand that orders have been transmitted for the 10th and 80th Regiments to be detained in the Straits, and the *Himalaya* is to convey the force sent from India under Brigadier Ross back to Calcutta, and come home with time-expired troops and invalids.

Captain George W. Watson (1834) has been appointed Commodore of the Second Class and Senior Naval Officer at Hongkong, replacing Captain Parish, superseded at his own request.

The following officers, whose last term of service was in China, have received appointments as under:—Staff-commander S. C. Tracey (in the *Iron Duke* from 1870 to 1875) to the *Duncan*, flagship, at Sheerness; Staff-surgeon J. W. Fisher, M.D. (in the *Iron Duke* from June, 1874, to 1876), to the *Cruiser*, sloop, Mediterranean; Mr W. E. E. Read (in the *Cadmus* from October, 1871 to 1874) to the *Revenge*, flagship, at Queenstown; Mr J. T. Lee, gunner (in the *Avon* from July, 1871 to 1875), to the *Achilles*, coastguard-ship, at Rock Ferry.

Mr A. H. Mounsey, Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, is appointed First Secretary to the Legation at Yedo. Mr Mounsey has been employed in diplomatic services at several Continental Courts; his last appointments have been Acting Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, and Acting Consul-General at Pesth.

The present number of the *Geographical Society's Journal* will be of special interest to China residents, containing as it does obituary notices of Mr Margary, Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, and Vice-Admiral Kellott, as well as Mr Coryton's valuable paper upon the trade routes between British Burma and Western China.

Dr. Dudgeon, whose views upon such a subject are entitled to respect, writes a lengthened letter to the *Glasgow Herald* upon the Opium question as brought before the Marquis of Salisbury by the deputation which waited upon him recently. He says that "if the people of this country cannot be reached in this matter on the high grounds of religious morality and philanthropy, they will not surely prove insensible to the selfish arguments of interest and trade. Everyone will admit that what injures a people must injure commerce in all its branches, the article opium itself being excepted. The opium traffic is a sad commercial blunder for this country to make—a suicidal policy—killing the goose for the golden egg. Greater facilities for trade mean greater ruin and poverty to China. It may be gain to us—it is death to them." Dr Dudgeon holds that had it not been for opium and the unfriendly feelings the trade engendered, China would at the present day be as much in advance of Japan as she is behind that empire, and the whole country would have been opened from end to end.

A notice from the Admiralty states that the movements of the Detached Squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Lambert, are so uncertain that it is considered advisable not to address letters to the ships in China until further information is received.

Appended to the civil service estimates for 1876-77 there appears an account of the pensions and the superannuation allowances which are granted to retired officials who have served at home and abroad. Amongst these we find the subjoined grants for services in the Far East:—Sir R. G. Macdonald, Governor of Hong Kong, £1,000; Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister in China, £1,500; G. A. Tritton, Clerk to the Chief Justice at Hong Kong, £265; H. W. Parr, Harbour-Master at Labuan, £50; the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Chaplain, Yokohama, £38; John Campbell, Medical Officer in Siam, £90; C. arles St. George Cleverley, Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, £73; A. W. Elmslie, Acting Consul at Canton, £250; W. H. Tiptock, Consul at Ningpo, £607; J. B. Goddard, First Assistant in China, £93; Patrick Hague, Vice-Consul at Ningpo, £103; F. Harvey, Consul at Chinkiang, £420; F. C. MacGregor, Consul at Canton, £1,200; George Morrison, Consul at Nagasaki, £500; Horace Oakley, First Assistant at Canton, £90; E. Solbe, Interpreter China, £149; R. Swinhoe, Consul at Ningpo, £600; P. B. Walsh, First Assistant in Japan, £55; U. A. Winchester, Consul at Shanghai, £10. The foregoing are pensions and superannuation allowances. The following are compensation grants made on abolition of offices, or reduction of salaries, &c.: T. R. Colledge, Surgeon at Canton, £400; Rev. J. H. Gray, Chaplain at Canton, £150; Rev. G. Hamilton, Chaplain at Foochow, £50; R. B. Johnston, Secretary and Superintending Registrar in China, £600; Ying-Ta-Sing, Messenger at Shanghai, £10.

In the Army estimate for 1876-77, a vote of £450 is to be asked for reconstructing drains in Wellington Barracks, Hong Kong. The estimate for this work was £1,730, and £800 has already been voted. For the retaining walls to prevent landslips at the Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, a sum of £300 is to be asked for. The original estimate was £2,400, and £800 has already been granted. For smaller works in connection with fortifications and ordnance stores buildings £463 is to be asked for, and £1,147 for ordinary and current repairs. For smaller works in connection with barracks £1,630 is to be asked for, and £8,570 for ordinary and current repairs.

The *Whitadder*, which arrived in the East India Docks on the 21st ult., from Foochow, will be despatched in about ten days for Shanghai direct, taking coal and rough cargo.

The *Lothair*, from Nagahama and New York, arrived in London on the 2nd inst. She left the latter port on the 10th ult., making the passage in fifteen days.

The steamer *Sumatra*, formerly one of the P. & O. Company's fleet, now loading for the Straits and China, has very fine cabin accommodation for passengers. The saloon runs the whole length of the poop, and is particularly suited for hot weather.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

April 10, 1876.

#### Felicitous ASSAULT.

Chow Atchin, a silversmith, was charged with having made a riotous assault on a woman, who lived in the same house with him. It appeared that they had a quarrel in consequence of evil gossip which the

defendant said the woman had been indulging in about him. This led to a quarrel in which the woman's husband took part. The defendant then left the house and returned with a number of men, who smashed the things in the house and struck the woman. Fined \$10, in default 14 days' hard labour, and to be imprisoned for another 14 days' without fine, also to be exposed in the stocks for one hour. A witness was called for the defence and he tried to shield the defendant by a tissue of falsehood. He was consequently fined \$10, in default 14 days' hard labour.

#### A RETURNED CONVICT.

Loong Aso, a mason, was charged with having returned from deportation. He had been convicted five times before, and was then deported. Mr May sent him to twelve months' hard labour.

#### CUTTING TREES.

Cheung Achin, a grass-cutter, was observed cutting down a growing tree at the Gap near the Peak. Fined \$3 and to be exposed for one hour on the stocks.

#### CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our London Correspondent.)

London, March 3, 1876.

The representations made by the deputation from the Anglo-Oriental Society, for the suppression of the Opium trade, to Lord Salisbury, which I noticed in my last, have fallen quite flat, so far as the home public is concerned. Not a single word of comment has appeared in any of the leading papers, a fact which, when the active criticism which was evoked by the discussion in the House last year is taken into consideration, is of significance, and shows that but very little general interest is felt on the subject. I do not think it will be easy to raise up any strong antagonism to the trade, or that the nation will be disposed hastily to throw aside the Indian revenue for an idea which, so long as we have no security that our doing so would have the effect of doing away with the consumption of the drug in China, would be the only result of our adopting the programme of the Anglo-Oriental Society and attempting the Herculean task of putting down the Opium trade.

You will see by the papers that a deputation of Manchester manufacturers have waited upon the Secretary of State for India to urge upon him the abolition of the import duty upon British manufacturers into that country. It is evident that they are beginning to awaken to the danger of competition, by which they are threatened through the factories which are springing up in India; and it is to be hoped that they will see the necessity of mending their ways in other respects if they wish to maintain the prestige of their goods in the Far East. If they go on with the system of heavyizing and the like fraudulent practices, they will assuredly find themselves unable to face the competition, which, in the course of years is certain to spring up, not only in India, but quite possibly also in China. If they continue to supply adulterated goods with a tendency to break out in blotches at unsuitable times, they may find too late, that even in Manchester goods, in the long run, honesty is the best policy.

The silver difficulty is still attracting much attention in commercial circles, and has a most important bearing upon the China's trade. The last proposal which has been made is to establish a gold currency for India; but the idea does not, as far as I can judge, meet with much favour. It is extremely problematical whether it could be carried out; but if it should be, it will be very detrimental to the China Opium merchants unless they can obtain greatly enhanced rates for the drug from the Chinese consumers than at the present time. The currency of China being on a silver basis, will be immensely depreciated and in consequence all payments to India will have to be much heavier in order to make up the difference in the currencies.

Messrs Heugh, Balfour & Co. of Manchester, in their market report state, that the sudden drop in the Eastern Exchanges combined with the large receipts of Cotton at the American ports, threatens to bring the whole Eastern trade to a stand. Within the last fortnight buyers have become more and more alarmed and disinclined to enter into fresh operations; and until some certainty is felt as to this all important question of exchange, Manchester business will be brought within the smallest compass and to a standstill.

The payment for the Suez Canal Shares will be met without any direct loan as was considered at one time likely. A Bill has been printed giving power to the Treasury to raise £4,000,000 by Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent., and it is presumed they will be worked in amongst the Saving Banks and other Government accounts, and held thereby. In other words, this amount of new securities will be created involving practically a new loan and yet there will be no application to the Public Market. People seem now to be quite reconciled to the little purchase, and there are no signs whatever of the dread political results which were so confidently predicted when the subject first came forward.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### MAN'S ANTIQUITY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, April 8, 1876.

Sir,—Oskarop's explanation of "received by tradition from a hundred generations, perhaps a thousand, of preceding heathenism," that the generations are not to be reckoned of men but of a race of heathenisms which breed much more rapidly than men in Timorey, so that a generation of them does not occupy much more than one year; may be very good for a Churchman, but I dissent. The common sense, which I have received, either by tradition from, perhaps a thousand generations of preceding mother-wit, or otherwise, protests against it.

I have already published my statement that "whatever proofs may be found in other quarters, of an antiquity of man far exceeding what has hitherto been supposed, I cannot find the slightest evidence of it in the early history of China." *Origin of the Chinese*, p. 7. And all I mean to say is that I have looked for such evidence, and am prepared to accept it when it comes in a calm and philosophical spirit.

Yours, &c., J. CHALMERS.

#### DISEASED MEAT.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

Sir,—I never was so astonished in all my life, as in reading in your paper, this evening, the decision of our worthy Chief Magistrate on the Diseased Meat Question lately agitated in your columns. A man is taken up "red-handed" driving a bullock, which he has apparently shamefully neglected, to be slaughtered for the table of the *Fanqui*: the evidence of the Colonial Surgeon is that "the beast was suffering from cold arising probably from exposure to the wet: it had catarrh; was running at the nose." It was also feverish—the animal was thin—"it was evidently in poor condition, and the meat would in all probability be other than inviting." The doctor "believed many animals must have been affected with colds during the last few weeks because of their exposure to the continuous rain without shelter."

Yet this case is dismissed, and the cattle man who would supply us with such meat, and moreover, by the deliberate suggestion of his mate sought to nullify the evidence of the gentleman who had taken the pains to bring his misdeeds to notice, is let off scot-free without even a caution.

When are we to be protected from the dishonest section of the Chinese?

Yours obediently,

JUSTICE.

#### China.

SHANGHAI

(Nove.)

The Local Post Office is removed to the new premises in Hankow road.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company was held on the 31st March. The accounts show a profit on the year's work of £26,990. A dividend has been paid at the rate of 11 per cent. for the year, absorbing £18,100; the remainder going towards the cost of a new gas-holder. Messrs. Purdon, Hogg, Hitch, and Sir E. Hornby are re-elected Directors.

We learn on good authority that there is no foundation for the statement that the Russian Government has consented to cede Ili back to China for the amount of £10,000,000 which has been asserted in connection with the loan lately projected. The advance of his troops was suspended, owing to the want of funds and it was necessary to borrow nearly £1,000,000 from the Shensi bankers to provide for current expenses. Liabilities meanwhile seem also to have been incurred toward the Russians at Ili, for supplies either furnished or promised for the campaign against Yikub Khan. It was in order to discharge the liabilities already incurred, and to obtain a respectable sum in ready cash for the purposes of the campaign, that the loan lately mooted was proposed; but as something like half the amount must have been already discounted, the prospect of gaining more than temporary relief with the remainder seems extremely small. The Imperial Government appears to have given but a qualified sanction to the scheme.

#### SINGAPORE ITEMS.

(Straits Times.)

A concert was lately held at Singapore at which opera singers from Manila assisted Madame Tasse. It is said—"The piano-forte playing by Madame Tasse was very good, and the pieces chosen displayed her talent and execution to great advantage. The fantasia on Irish airs was the most applauded, and the artiste was enthusiastically acclaimed, and played another piece as an encore. The attendance, as we remarked, was unusually good, but we think it would have been larger, and more of the ladies of Singapore would have been present, had they been able to judge of the character of the performance."

H. E. The Governor thus spoke at the Legislative Council of the capture of Ismail:—"We are very much indebted to the Rajah of Quedah, and I may also add to the Siamese Government, for the aid they have given us in effecting the capture of Ismail. To the Rajah of Quedah, I think our thanks are especially due. I should also mention that Mr Hewick, the Asst. Supt. of Police in Province Wellesley, has been exceedingly active in doing everything he could in bringing Ismail in."

The Commission appointed to inquire into the complicity of ex-Sultan Ismail, Datu Sagor and other Perak chiefs in the late trouble consists, we are informed, of Mr Justice Phillippe, the Hon. Mr. C. B. Plunket, and Mr Howard Paul.

We are informed that Mr J. G. Davidson is to be Mr Birch's successor in Penang, assisted by one of the Cadets, and it will be interesting to watch his success there.

For our own part we think his removal from Salangore is a mistake. Captain Douglas, we presume, succeeds him, but we mean no reflection upon him in this expression of opinion.

The Alahabad Pioneer gives currency to a rumour that Lord Northbrook will take the name of the place in Hampshire where his property is situated, Micheldever, for his new title.

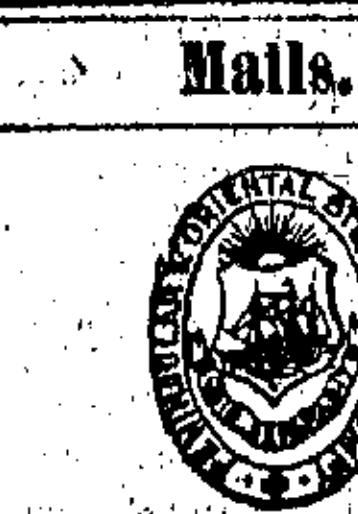
The English Foreign Office wants to know whether Spain has any legal right to the sovereignty of the Sooloo Archipelago, and has asked the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown. So says the *Morning Post*. What has led to the discussion of the question now we know not, nor what peculiar danger would arise to us from Spain assuming the position of mistress of the Sooloo Archipelago, except that a hint is dropped about our duty to our own adjacent dependencies of Labuan and Sarawak. But it is a signal proof of the change that has come over the foreign policy of England that such a question should be raised at all.

THE OPERATIONS IN PERAK.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ultimo Lord Stanley of Alderley, called the attention of the House to the state of things in the Malay Peninsula, and said that a suggestion had been made to him that he should postpone the motion until after further despatches had been received from Sir William Jervis; but considering that their lordships were in possession of the details of the various circumstances that had occurred in the peninsula, the result of which had been a lamentable loss of life, and considering the prominence which had been given to the matter in the Queen's Speech, he saw no reason for doing so. He complained that the policy of the late Government had been reversed by the noble earl the Colonial Secretary. He had removed Sir Andrew Clarke from the Besidey and appointed Sir William Jervis in his stead, without referring the matter to Parliament. The whole of the disturbances which had taken place had originated at Penang, and not in the Malay Peninsula. He referred to the conduct of Captain Speedy at Larriet, and thought that his establishment was unnecessarily large and ostentatious. The charges which had been made in Sir Andrew Clarke's administration had been made with out authority, and with regard to the murder of Mr. Birch he should like to know why the noble Earl had not followed the course pursued in China, and caused a rigid investigation to be made into the circumstances of that murder instead of sending at once an armed force to avenge it. He also wished to know whether the report was true that Sir Birch's administration had been unnecessarily severe. The noble Lord read a second time.

The Earl of Carnarvon, who had been engaged in pushing supplies forward to constitute depots at Barkoul and Gudou, one line of transport proceeding from Ning-hia on the Yellow River, and the other across the desert of Gobi from the Kia-yu Pass near Shuh-chow Fu to Hami and thence northward and westward. The annual outlay required for the pay of troops, supply of provisions, and transport expenses, forms a total of upwards of Taels 8,000,000, which should be provided by subsidies, amounting in the aggregate to this sum, from the various provinces. As is usual, however, in Chinese financial arrangements, the Board of Revenue which makes these appropriations on paper has very little power, even when backed by a succession of Imperial edicts, to compel obedience on the part of the provincial governments; and the consequence is a serious difference between the amounts ordered to be sent and those actually forwarded within a given time. Up to the end of last year, there is reason to believe, the arrears due to the Governor-General Tsu amounted to no less a sum than £12,000,000. The advance of his troops was suspended, owing to the want of funds and it was necessary to borrow nearly £1,000,000 from the Shensi bankers to provide for current expenses. Liabilities meanwhile seem also to have been incurred toward the Russians at Ili, for supplies either furnished or promised for the campaign against Yikub Khan. It was in order to discharge the liabilities already incurred, and to obtain a respectable sum in ready cash for the purposes of the campaign, that the loan lately mooted was proposed; but as something like half the amount must have been already discounted, the prospect of gaining more than temporary relief with the remainder seems extremely small. The Imperial Government appears to have given but a qualified sanction to the scheme.

The Earl of Carnarvon said that what he complained of was that the noble lord in the remarks which he had made had put forth before the whole world that our officers had sanctioned a system of cruelty, burning, and devastation, which, if at all true, would be highly censurable. He (the Earl of Carnarvon) protested against the charge made by the noble lord, and he had extracts from papers to show that our officers had not been guilty of that violence, ruthlessness, and cruelty which the noble lord would seem to impute to them. Our officers had given orders to their men that nothing while on the march was to be destroyed or burnt without the direction of the superior authorities—(hear, hear)—and so far as he could trace the history of the transactions every one of those directions had been consistently followed, and it appeared to him that there had been no wanton destruction of life except what had happened in fair warfare. (Hear, hear.) He might observe that it was simply impossible to carry on war without some things being done which might afterwards be regretted, but when our officers laid down orders, such as those to which he had referred for bidding destruction of property and requiring all concerned to discriminate, it was hard upon them—it was indeed cruel, and he might add monstrous—that a member of that House should rise in his place and cast an unmerited charge against them. (Cheers.) Our officers had simply done their duty, and had, in doing it exhibited great forbearance. It should be remembered that the disturbances arose through the murder of Mr. Birch, and these disturbances were in process of being brought to an end when a fight took place between two factions, and it became necessary to order our troops to quell it, and if there had been any vacillation or irresolution there might have been a general war. As it was, our troops were speedily reinforced, and the result was well known. (Hear, hear.) He would say nothing at present in regard to our future policy. He had no doubt that the course taken during the late few months had been the means of saving this country from one of those fragmentary wars with which this country had been familiar. (Hear, hear.) It should not be forgotten that Mr. Birch's murder was succeeded by considerable disturbance, and that at that moment we were in a critical position, having few troops on the spot, and also having our telegraphic communications interrupted; but happily measures were promptly taken, and they were sufficient for the suppression of those disturbances. Troops were at once obtained from Hong Kong and from India, and in a few weeks we had no less than 3,000 troops on the spot, and it was to that rapid concentration of troops that our success was due. Had those troops not been assembled together with such great despatch serious consequences might have followed. (Hear, hear.) He could confidently state



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Ports, Southampton and London;  
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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
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Her Majesty's Mats, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
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CARGO will be received on board until  
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the terms and conditions of the Company's  
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THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
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the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

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OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "COLORADO"  
will be despatched for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th  
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
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Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

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pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcels Packages  
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is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
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ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be des-  
patched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
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will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
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Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
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G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap11

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Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

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COMPANY.

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Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
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Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.  
This will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for  
an Interim dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy Holders, generally, in  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Company from  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
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ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

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first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posal or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
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GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
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Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
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the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

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Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

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POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
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are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association  
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three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
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Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
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The Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
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A Discount of 20% allowed.

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to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
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ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. ap1

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INSURANCE CO.

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